FACTS ON FILE
WORLD NEWS DIGEST WITH INDEX

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WORLD AFFAIRS

MIDDLE EAST

Israel & Egypt

UNEF Enters Gaza. Advance units of the UN Emergency Force occupied positions in the Gaza Strip Mar. 6 in the wake of withdrawing Israeli troops & civil administrators. The Israelis had begun their pullback behind the 1949 Israeli-Egyptian armistice line earlier Mar. 6 under orders issued Mar. 4 by Israeli Premier David Ben-Gurion, who agreed to the withdrawal under U.S. diplomatic pressure despite much opposition in Israel. Arrangements for transfer of the Gaza & Sinai area to the UNEF were approved by Gen. Moshe Dayan, Israeli Army Chief of Staff, & Maj. Gen. E. L. M. Burns, UNEF cmndr., when they met Mar. 4 at Lydda Airport, Israel. [See Vol. XVI, p. 419A1]

Withdrawal Pledge. Israeli Forgn. Min. Golda Meir, in a statement Mar. 1 to the UN Gen. Assembly in New York, promised the "full & prompt withdrawal" of Israeli forces from the Gaza Strip & Sharm el Sheikh area of Sinai. Reminding the assembly of pledges by the U.S. & other "leading maritime powers" to safeguard Israel's security & navigation rights, she proposed immediate meetings between the Israeli & UN military commanders "to arrange for the [UN] to take over its responsibilities" in the Gaza & Gulf of Aqaba areas. [See p. 61B1, E3]

The Israeli withdrawal statement followed intensive negotiations Feb. 27-28 in Washington & New York on a compromise formula acceptable to Israel, the UN Assembly & Arab states. UN Assembly action was suspended pending the outcome of talks among Mrs. Meir, Israeli Amb.-to-U.S. Abba Eban, U.S. State Secy. John Foster Dulles & visiting French Premier Guy Mollet & Forgn. Min. Christian Pineau. Eban called on Dulles Feb. 28 to inform him of the withdrawal decision. [See p. 62C1-G2]

The Israeli withdrawal pledge announced in the UN by Mrs. Meir was made subject to these "assumptions":

- On completion of Israel's evacuation of the Gaza Strip: (a) the UNEF "will be deployed in Gaza" & "exclusively" assume control of the area; (b) the UN "will be the agency" responsible for administration of the zone "for a transitory period from the takeover until there is a peace settlement . . . or a definitive agreement" on the area's future.
- On completion of withdrawals from the Sharm el Sheikh area: (a) UNEF units "will move into the Strait of Tiran" zone for "prevention of belligerent acts" by Egypt; (b) "any proposal for the withdrawal" of occupying UNEF forces from southern Sinai "would first come to the [UNEF] Advisory Com., which represents the Gen. Assembly." [See Vol. XVI, p. 373F1]

The Meir statement warned: "If conditions are created in the Gaza Strip which indicate a return to the conditions of deterioration which existed previously, Israel would defend its freedom to act to defend its rights." "Interference by armed force" with Israeli shipping in the Gulf of Aqaba "will be regarded by Israel as an attack entitling her to exercise her inherent right of self-defense . . . and to take all measures as are necessary." [See p. 61G2]

Mrs. Meir concluded with an appeal to the Arab states to join with Israel in a program for "the betterment & progress & development of all our lands & all our people." "There is no limit to what we are prepared to contribute so that all of us, together, can live to see a day of happiness for our peoples and see again from that region a great contribution to peace and happiness for all humanity."

Lodge Statement. U.S. Amb.-to-UN Henry Cabot Lodge Jr. Mar. 1 noted Israel's "assumptions" underlying the withdrawal statement and said that the U.S. did "not consider that these declarations make Israel's withdrawal 'conditional.'" Lodge asserted that, "for the most part," Israel's "expectations" had been contained in assembly resolutions & UN Secy. Gen. Dag Hammarskjöld's Feb. 26 report and seemed "not unreasonable in the light of the prior actions of this assembly." He urged solution of the Gaza dispute "within the framework of the [1949] armistice agreement." [See p. 62C1]

Other UN Comment. Egyptian Foreign Min. Mahmoud Fawzi said Mar. 1 that Egypt considered the assembly "unanimous" in expecting "immediate & unconditional" withdrawals. French delegate Guillaume Georges-Picot Mar. 1 backed the Israeli "assumptions" as "legitimate & reasonable." He promised that French ships would use the Gulf of Aqaba. Cmndr. Allan Noble, British UN delegate, said Mar. 4 that Britain would send vessels through the gulf. He termed "reasonable" Israel's demands that the UN "continue to exercise its responsibilities in the Gaza Strip." [See p. 62D2]

Soviet UN Rep. Arkady A. Sobolev charged Israel Mar. 4 with imposing conditions that would establish the UNEF on Egyptian territory "for an indefinite time" in "violation of the . . . rights of Egypt & the other Arab states." He said that the U.S., in its negotiations with Israel, had placed "itself above the United Nations" and assumed "the role of an arbitor" in the Mid-East. Indian UN delegate Arthur S. Lall asserted Mar. 4 that the UNEF "cannot be kept anywhere on Egyptian territory without the freely given consent of Egypt." [See p. 25D2]

U.S. Assures Arabs. State Secy. Dulles met Mar. 1 with representatives of 9 Arab states to assure them that Israel had been given "no promises or concessions whatsoever" by the U.S. in return for the withdrawal pledge. Dulles made clear that the U.S. had rejected Israeli demands for "conditions" but had agreed to Israeli "assumptions" on future U.S. policy in & out of the UN. He said that stories of a "secret understanding" between Israel & the U.S. were "Communist propaganda" and that American negotiations with Israel had been conducted solely within the framework imposed by the UN Gen. Assembly. [See p. 61D2]

Farid Zeineddine, Syrian Amb. to U.S. & spokesman for the 9 Arab

Week in Headlines

International

Israel yielded to U.S.-UN pressure, started withdrawals from Gaza Strip.

WEU conference agreed to set up European common market, Euratom energy pool.

Gold Coast, British Togoland became independent as Ghana.

United States

Presidential advisory group recommended continuing foreign aid but separating military from economic, stressing repayable loans.

Eisenhower sent drought aid program to Congress.

Whittaker named to Supreme Court; Gates chosen to replace Thomas as Navy Secy.

New charges of Teamster union, Oregon State House involvement in Portland rackets aired in U.S. Senate hearings.

Indiana adopted "right-to-work" law.

Nickerson ordered court-martialed for divulging missile secrets.

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nations (Syria, Egypt, Iraq, Sudan, Lebanon, Jordan, Yemen, Saudi Arabia, Libya), reportedly was unimpressed by Dulles' statement but promised that the Arab bloc would "wait & see."

(Egyptian Forgn. Min. Fawzi had told the Gen. Assembly Feb. 28 that "Israel's withdrawal must not be the result of a bargain" or promises made by "people who have no right" to carry on negotiations. Fawzi charged that the U.S. had "ignored the very existence of Egypt & the [UN]" to "satisfy & be at the service of Israel.") [See p. 62E3]

Israeli Delay. Israel Mar. 2 ordered troop withdrawals delayed, postponed the meeting of Israeli & UNEF commanders and ordered Eban to seek "clarification" of the U.S. position on UN control of the Gaza & Sharm el Sheikh areas. The delay, coming after an Israeli Cabt. meeting Mar. 1 had failed to approve the withdrawal orders, was said to have been caused by U.S. Amb.-to-UN Lodge's lack of explicit support for Israel's "assumptions," as well as his reference to a Gaza settlement within the framework of the 1949 armistice, in his Mar. 1 statement to the UN. Israeli Forgn. Ministry spokesmen said Mar. 2 that the postponement was caused "not so much [by] the things he [Lodge] said, but the things he left unsaid."

Eban met with Dulles in Washington Mar. 2 to relay the Israeli request and "report on his impressions concerning what transpired in the Gen. Assembly" Mar. 1. U.S. State Dept. spokesmen insisted Mar. 2 that Israel had known the contents of the Lodge statement in advance.

'Ike' Appeals. In a personal letter to Ben-Gurion, Pres. Eisenhower Mar. 2 called on Israel to withdraw "with the utmost speed" in the knowledge that "Israel will have no cause to regret having thus conformed to the strong sentiment of the world community." The President wrote that the U.S. always had supported "a united effort by all of the nations" to bring "more stable" conditions to the area after completion of the withdrawals. Mr. Eisenhower expressed belief that "hopes and expectations" voiced in the UN by Mrs. Meir were "reasonable." He pledged that the U.S. "will seek that such hopes prove not to be in vain." [See p. 54B-F1]

Withdrawal Set. Ben-Gurion Mar. 4 ordered Israeli forces to begin their withdrawals from occupied Egyptian territory. Israeli spokesmen said that the withdrawals, ordered following an all-night meeting between Ben-Gurion & Mapai (Labor) Party leaders, would open either "a new period of peaceful relations" or be "the prelude to an even greater tragedy than prevailed before the Sinai campaign." They warned that Israel "definitely" would "send ships into the [Suez] Canal as soon as possible" to test Egypt's intentions. [See p. 69B1]

Ben-Gurion went before the Israeli Knesset (Parlt.) in Jerusalem Mar. 5 to defend his withdrawal orders. He conceded that "there is no certainty that the Egyptians will not return [to the Gaza Strip] as a civilian administration or through military occupation," or that UNEF forces would be kept at the entrance to the Gulf of Aqaba. He insisted, however, that the problems of Israeli security & freedom of navigation had become "a question of conscience for many states." He urged that the Israeli people accept the "settlement" offered by the U.S. & UN in return for Israeli withdrawals. He emphasized that Pres. Eisenhower, in his letter of Mar. 2, had "assumed a moral responsibility toward Israel."

The Knesset Mar. 6 overrode 3 opposition motions to halt the withdrawals and upheld Ben-Gurion's foreign policy by an 84-25 confidence vote. The votes were taken after Ben-Gurion, addressing the Knesset, warned that Egyptian reoccupation of the Gaza Strip might lead to new trouble in the Mid-East. The Premier said that he would honor informal pledges against renewed Egyptian control of Gaza and would reserve the right to prevent it by force [see p. 61E3]. The Knesset rejected Mar. 6 by 84-25 a nonconfidence motion proposed by the rightwing Herut (Freedom) Party. (Herut leader Menahem Beigin had said in New York Mar. 1 that he would cut short his visit to the U.S. & return to Israel to lead opposition to the withdrawals. Herut-led demonstrators marched in Jerusalem Mar. 4-5 to protest the pullback.) The Knesset then defeated by 85-25 a Gen. Zionist (Moderate) resolution opposing the withdrawals. A Communist resolution condemning Govt. policy since the start of the Sinai campaign was rejected, 104-6.

Dulles on Conditions. State Secy. Dulles expressed "great gratification" Mar. 6 at the Israeli withdrawal decision but rejected implications that the U.S. had pledged support of Israeli "assumptions" that the UN would keep control of the Gaza & Sharm el Sheikh areas. Dulles told a news conference that the U.S.' position on guarantees for Israel had been defined in his Feb. 11 pledge to Eban [see p. 45B2], Pres. Eisenhower's Feb. 20 speech [see p. 54B1] & Mar. 2 letter to Ben-Gurion, and Lodge's Mar. 1 statement in the UN. Dulles denied that there were "private assurances to anyone which go beyond or are different from what is set forth in these public documents." [See p. 62E1]

Dulles contended that the President's Mar. 2 letter to Ben-Gurion "referred generally to the hopes & expectations for a better future for the [Mid-East] area" but "should not be interpreted as necessarily an endorsement of every detail" in the Israeli-U.S. negotiations. Dulles said that, in his opinion, the Gulf of Aqaba should be kept open until "there is a contrary decision" by the Intl. Court of Justice. It would be up to U.S. shippers to "exercise" American rights to passage into the Gulf, he said. He insisted that the UNEF's role in the Gaza area was "adequately covered" by UN resolutions and that he did not "think another resolution is required." [See pp. 53E3, 45C2, 38D1]

Dulles said that Israeli views on takeover of the Gaza Strip "exclusively" by the UNEF had been "stated by Mrs. Meir in precisely the language which was used by" Hammarskjöld in his Feb. 26 report to the UN Assembly [see p. 62A1]. Dulles asserted, however, that "the balance of what Mrs. Meir said was stated primarily in terms of expectations and not necessarily of assumptions."

Arab Refugees. The UN Gen. Assembly, by a vote of 68-0 (Iraq abstaining), adopted Feb. 28 a resolution to continue UN assistance to 922,279 Arab refugees from the 1948 Palestine war. The resolution urged Arab "host" states to "cooperate" with the UN Relief & Works Agency for Palestine Refugees & provided for use of UNRWA funds for economic development projects in states agreeing to absorb a stated number of refugees in a fixed time [See p. 4E1]

WESTERN EUROPE

Trade, Atom Accords. Representatives of France, West Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Belgium & Luxembourg, meeting in Paris Feb. 19-20, approved provisions for creation of a common market and the Euratom atomic energy pool. The agreement provided for gradual abolition of tariffs among the 6 states over a period of 12 to 17 years. Outlining the basis for treaties to be negotiated later in Rome, it envisaged creation of a common market comprising Europe & its dependent territories with a unified tariff to be imposed on non-European imports to the area. [See Vol. XVI, p. 443D2]

A communiqué issued Feb. 20 said that the 6 nations had agreed to grant Euratom "the property rights in special fissile materials" to be put at the agency's disposal. It said that the 6 nations, already joined in the European Coal & Steel Community and West European Union, would "pursue their efforts for an increasingly close . . . integration of which the Euratom & common market treaties constitute a decisive step." [See p. 47B-E3]

The agreement supported French proposals for creation of a Eurafrican economic entity. The 6 states called for establishment, during a 5-yr. trial period, of an "association of the overseas territories with the common market." They emphasized the "important investment effort which they are willing to undertake" and reportedly set these tentative contributions to an overseas investment fund: France—$200 million; West Germany—$200 million; Netherlands — $70 million; Belgium—$70 million; Italy—$5 million; Luxembourg — $1.25 million.

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Tentative allotments from the fund: France—$512 million; Netherlands—$35 million; Belgium—$30 million; Italy—$5 million. (West Germany & Luxembourg had no overseas territories.) [See p. 38D3]

Present at the Feb. 19-20 Paris meetings: French Premier Guy Mollet & Forgn. Min. Christian Pineau; West German Chancellor Dr. Konrad Adenauer & Forgn. Min. Heinrich von Brentano; Belgian Premier Achille van Acker & Forgn. Min. Paul-Henri Spaak; Italian Premier Antonio Segni & Forgn. Min. Gaetano Martino; Luxembourg Premier Joseph Bech; Netherlands Premier William Drees & Forgn. Min. Joseph M. A. H. Luns.

The Paris agreements followed intensive negotiations by the 6 states' Forgn. Mins. in Brussels Jan. 28-Feb. 4 and in Paris Feb. 18. Dutch objections to common market treaty provisions were overcome in talks in the Hague Feb. 2 between Belgian Forgn. Min. Spaak & Dutch Forgn. Min. Luns. West German support for the overseas investment program, reportedly essential for full French participation in the common market, was assured during the Feb. 18 Paris talks. The French Natl. Assembly had approved negotiations toward a common market treaty by a vote of 322-77 Jan. 22 despite opposition voiced in the assembly Jan. 18-19 by ex-Premiers Pierre Mendès-France, Antoine Pinay, Paul Reynaud, Edgar Faure & Joseph Laniel.

The Finance Mins. of 17 West European nations of the Org. for European Economic Cooperation agreed Feb. 14 in Paris to open negotiations on creation of a West European free trade zone to be linked with the projected 6-nation WEU common market [see Vol. XVI, p. 183F3]. British notes to the WEU states, disclosed Jan. 30, asked for talks in London to study integration of all European economic, political & defense organizations under one central authority [see Vol. XVI, p. 443D2]. The U.S. State Dept. said Jan. 16 that the U.S. would welcome the proposed European common market & free trade zone as adding to the "cohesion of Western Europe within an expanding Atlantic community." [See p. 47B3]

German-U.S. Talks. Heinrich von Brentano, West German Forgn. Min., met with State Secy. Dulles in Washington Mar. 4-5 for talks on German reunification, European integration, NATO and the Mid-East. Brentano, who left Bonn Mar. 2 on a month-long world tour, reported "complete agreement" with Dulles "on all basic questions" Mar. 4. A communiqué issued Mar. 5 restated U.S. & West German views on the "urgent necessity" for German unification. It urged the USSR to agree to a "just solution of this problem." [See Vol. XVI, pp. 200B1, 198D2]

Erich Ollenhauer, West German Social Dem. Party chrmn., visited the U.S. & Canada Feb. 11-28. Speaking before the Foreign Policy Assn. in New York Feb. 14, he called for reunification of a neutralized Germany after the release of East & West Germany from the Warsaw Pact & NATO alliances. Chancellor Adenauer Feb. 15 denounced Ollenhauer's statement as being "against the primary interests of the [U.S.] & all freedom-loving nations." Adenauer told a Bonn news conference that neutralization of Germany would leave an undefended Europe "close up to Russia."

Franz Josef Strauss, West German Defense Min., said Feb. 19 that the "hard political requirements" of reunification "might cause [West Germany] to make a decision according to the Austrian pattern" of neutrality between East & West. Strauss, writing in the pro-Govt. "Politische-Soziale Korrespondenz," asserted that renewed West German military strength would make it "worthwhile" for "both sides" to "talk with Germany." A "reunited Germany," he wrote, "will [then] be able to decide freely for itself within the framework of its political possibilities." [See Vol. XVI, p. 445A1]

Adenauer, in a note replying to Soviet Premier Nikolai A. Bulganin's Feb. 8 letter, proposed the opening of "immediate" Soviet-West German trade talks. Adenauer's answer, made public Feb. 28, rejected Soviet objections to West German membership in NATO and called on Bulganin to "release the 17 million [East] Germans." Adenauer, in a radio address Feb. 17, rejected Soviet demands for reunification talks between East & West Germany. East Germany, he said, "is not a state at all. By all concepts of international law it is a Soviet occupation zone" to which "full freedom must be restored." [See p. 47B1]

NATO Cuts. Britain, facing rising European criticism of announced plans to reduce British NATO contingents in West Germany, defended the manpower cuts before the NATO Council in Paris Mar. 1 & the WEU Council in London Feb. 26. British Forgn. Secy. Selwyn Lloyd told the WEU group that Britain meant to maintain a "level of forces that can be adequately equipped & supported." He declared that a proposed reduction of British NATO manpower from 80,000 to 50,000 would not materially harm Europe's defenses. [See p. 46F2-C3]

Preliminary 1957-58 budget estimates, revealed Feb. 20, contained these projected British manpower reductions: Army—a 42,000 cut to 443,000; RAF—17,000 cut to 240,000; Navy—6,500 cut to 121,500. The House of Commons Feb. 13 defeated a Laborite censure motion on defense by 302-243 and then accepted, without voting, a Govt. amendment indorsing the cuts. [See Vol. XVI, p. 165F3]

Defense Min. Duncan Sandys told Parlt. Feb. 13 that Britain "may quite soon be open to attack by ballistic missiles" fired from Soviet territory. Sandys asserted that missile warfare would make present-day defenses obsolete but warned that the RAF had been supplied with A-bombs & the first British H-bomb was near completion. Washington dispatches Feb. 15 reported that Sandys & U.S. Defense Secy. Charles E. Wilson, in an exchange of memoranda, had discussed plans for the U.S. to make atomic warheads available to NATO A-weapons units in event of a sudden emergency. [See p. 46C-F3]

(The British War Office said Feb. 19 that Britain's first guided missiles regiment would be formed shortly & armed with U.S. WAC Corporal missiles. Guided missiles were fired during NATO maneuvers in the Mediterranean for the first time Feb. 16 by the U.S. guided missile cruiser "Boston.") [See p. 46B3]

German Defense Payments. The West German Govt. Mar. 3 disclosed terms of the 1957-58 NATO troop cost agreement for support of British contingents in Germany. Bonn agreed to pay Britain: 200 million Deutsche Marks ($57 million) for the cost of maintaining British forces in Germany; 388 million DM ($94.6 million) in additional contributions under NATO reciprocal aid; a deposit of £75 million ($210 million) with the Bank of England on Germany's postwar debts; an advance of £20-£30 million ($56-$84 million) on West German arms purchases in Britain. The West German Bundestag (Lower House) Feb. 28 approved appropriations of 1,455,633,000 DM ($339,640,000) for payment of 1956-57 troop support costs. Of the total, 650 million DM ($151.2 million) was allocated for the U.S., 400 million DM ($92.4 million) for Britain. [See Vol. XVI, p. 299D3]

OTHER WORLD NEWS

Ghana. The merged former colonies of the Gold Coast & British Togoland became the independent state of Ghana (pop. est. 3½ million in 1952) & 9th member of the Commonwealth in ceremonies in Accra Mar. 6 Creation of the new Negro nation, 9th sovereign state in Africa, was formally proclaimed in the presence of the Duchess of Kent & Lord Privy Seal Richard Austen Butler, representing the British Crown & Govt., respectively. Foreign visitors from more than 50 nations, including the U.S., USSR, Red China, attended the ceremonies. American visitors: Vice Pres. Richard M. Nixon, representing Pres. Eisenhower, & Rev. Martin Luther King, Montgomery, Ala. integration leader. The UN was represented by Ralph J. Bunche. [See p. 57F1; Vol. XVI, 177A-B3]

In a speech before the final session of the Gold Coast Legislative Assembly (renamed Natl. Assembly Mar. 6), Prime Min. Kwame Nkrumah said Mar. 5 that the new state would work to "achieve an African personality in international affairs" and "promote the interests & advancement of all African peoples in their pursuit of freedom & social progress."

Duke of Edinburgh, a Greek prince, was given the title of Prince of the United Kingdom by Queen Elizabeth II Feb. 21 in recognition of his services to the British Commonwealth during his recent 4-mo. tour. His official title was designated as HRH the Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh. [See p. 56B2]

THE PRESIDENT

Continued Aid Urged. The President's Citizen Advisers on the Mutual Security Program, after studying overseas aid operations, urged Pres. Eisenhower Mar. 1 to continue foreign aid "so long as present critical world tensions persist."

In a report made public Mar. 5, the 7-member group pointed out that "Soviet goals remain unchanged," despite shifts in tactics, and that "Soviet policy has no exact timetable." It warned, therefore, that "a collective security program will be essential for some years to come."

The report estimated that, "barring some major change in circumstances," the U.S.' "total collective security expenditures . . . abroad for all purposes need not exceed the approximately $8 billion level" of fiscal 1956. This included $3.9 billion in military aid, $1.7 billion in non-military aid & $2.3 billion "in expenditures abroad by our military forces & civilian agencies [excluding spending from counterpart funds]." According to the report, such expenditures "do not outweigh the results being achieved" and should "be adequate to provide a reasonable expectation of achievement" of U.S. foreign policy goals "without undue strain on the domestic economy."

The report stressed that "economic development is—in the long run—as important to the collective security of the Free World as the military measures we have taken." It lauded the creation of West Europe's "common market" as "not only encouraging but a requisite development" and expressed a belief "that important possibilities exist for the creation of similar large markets in Asia & South America." Such development "should be a major purpose" of U.S. foreign policy, the report held.

The citizen advisers said that "foreign investment of private capital is far more desirable than investment by Government" and estimated that new private U.S. investment abroad in fiscal 1956 approximated $3.7 billion. They urged increasing incentives for such investment "by providing more equitable taxation of foreign business income."

The report also recommended that:

- Grants "should be given only those exceptional cases where it is clearly in the national interest . . . and when the recipient countries are judged to be unable to repay."
- The U.S. should make no more loans "repayable in the inconvertible currencies of foreign nations"; "our relations with other countries will suffer from United States control of large amounts of their currencies."
- "A higher priority" in foreign aid "should be given to those countries which have joined in the collective security system"; 42 had done so.
- The economic & military phases of foreign aid should be separated. Military aid proposals should be submitted to Congress "as a separate title within the regular defense budget." Non-military aid should be submitted separately and administered by the State Dept., and the Intl. Cooperation Admin. "should be integrated into" the State Dept. for this purpose.
- Foreign aid programs should "be presented to each Congress . . . rather than to each session" to "permit the consideration of a 2-yr. program and make possible more efficient planning" & spending. Economic aid should be concentrated "more upon long-range economic development, and assurances should be given of our intention to continue it over a period of years."
- "Greater discretionary power" was needed and could be provided by putting some aid funds in "special categories for discretionary use."

The advisers reported that "some countries already are buying part or all of their military equipment & supplies from their own resources. . . . The Western European NATO countries have . . . increased their defense expenditures from about $6 billion in 1949 to more than $11.5 billion in 1955. They paid for about 85% of the cost of the European build-up . . . & for about 2/3 of the matériel supplied to them." The advisers said that "the guiding principle governing military grants should be the obligation of each country to bear its fair share of the cost of the common defense. We are not satisfied that all are doing so."

(Benjamin F. Fairless, coordinator of the citizen advisers, told reporters in Tokyo Feb. 12 that "undoubtedly Europe would have gone communistic except for America's postwar Marshall Plan support. I don't know if similar aid can save Asia. It is very hard to save anybody unless they want to be saved. All we are attempting to do is to help people to help themselves. If they want freedom, we will help them. . . . If they want communism, I say, let them have communism.") [See p. 30D-E1]

(Among findings & suggestions in reports to the Special Senate Com. to Study the Forgn. Aid Program:

(By American Enterprise Assn., Inc., financed largely by industry, Feb. 27—"Hopes of receiving large-scale aid tend to induce foreign governments to be less receptive to private capital"; private investment "is the most effective way of helping other peoples to improve their levels of living"; if Govt. aid had to continue, it should be "channeled through private enterprise."

(By ex-Asst. State Secy. Norman Armour Mar. 2—"The Balkan pact between Greece, Turkey & Yugoslavia [was] a virtually dead letter"; the NATO estimate of "Turkey's military capabilities may be overly optimistic"; U.S. "security interests in Greece" would remain uncertain while the Cyprus conflict stayed unsettled; the U.S. would have to provide "substantial assistance" for Iran to put up "some resistance to any Soviet aggression."

(By newly-appointed Amb.-to-West Germany David K. E. Bruce Mar 4—U.S. aid to South America should be intensified; the U.S. should sell surplus farm products for local currencies but without "dumping."

(By Stuart Rice Associates, Inc. Mar. 5—On the basis of gross national product, the U.S.' 1952-55 foreign aid expenditure [$20.3 billion] was 1/3 greater than that of West Europe plus Canada, Australia, New Zealand & the Union of South Africa, which spent $5.457 billion. Using the ratio of U.S. GNP to aid as "parity," France's $2.425 billion aid total represented 151.2% of parity, Britain's $1.064 billion only 49%, but the UK, "more than any other country, has employed private investment as a channel for assistance." 9/10 of French & British aid was used in the French Union & British Commonwealth.) [See Vol. XVI, p. 350C3]

Drought Aid Plan. Pres. Eisenhower asked Congress in a special message Mar. 5 to expand federal drought & farm disaster aid programs and to require states to pay 25% of the cost of some (unspecified) programs. According to the Agri. Dept., states currently paid less than 1%.

The President's message & an accompanying letter from Agri. Secy. Ezra Taft Benson gave few details, but Benson indicated that the Admin. would be more specific later when it submitted disaster legislation.

Mr. Eisenhower's plan seemed to be to continue, with possible modification, current programs including the offer of cut-price surplus feed grains, federal payment of some of the cost of shipping hay to shortage areas, contribution of surplus food to distressed farmers, emergency credit. Benson proposed a 3-yr. extension of payments to livestock raisers for removing stock from drought lands.

The President recommended these 2 principles to Congress: (1) "Administration of emergency disaster programs must be kept close to the local people"; (2) "state & local governments should assume a greater part in alleviating human distress & hardship & other local needs in times of disaster, calling on the federal government only to supplement their own resources." [See p. 13G1-E2]

Personnel. Pres. Eisenhower Mar. 2 nominated Charles Evans Whittaker, 56, of the U.S. 8th Circuit Court of Appeals to succeed retiring Stanley F. Reed as an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court [see p. 40C-D1]. Whittaker, a Kansas-born Republican, had practiced law in Kansas City, Mo. for 30 years before his appointment as a U.S. District Court judge in 1954. He was elevated to the appeals court in June 1956.

Pres. Eisenhower Mar. 1 accepted Charles S. Thomas' resignation, effective Apr. 1, as Navy Secy. and appointed Navy Undersecy. Thomas Sovereign Gates Jr., 50, to succeed him [see Vols. XVI, p. 334C3; XII, 332G2]. Other sub-Cabinet appointments: Feb. 27—U.S. Atty. W. Wilson White, 51, of Philadelphia to be

an Asst. Atty. General; Deputy Asst. State Secy. Thorsten V. Kalijarvi, 59, to be Asst. State Secy. for Economic Affairs. Mar. 1—Andrew H. Berding, 55, assistant chief of the U.S. Info. Agency, to be Asst. State Secy. for Public Affairs.

The President Mar. 4 appointed U.S. Parole Board Chrmn. Scovel Richardson, 45, to be a judge of the U.S. Customs Court. He was the first Negro appointed to a judgeship by Mr. Eisenhower, and his appointment raised the number of Negroes in the federal judiciary to 4 (the other 3 having been chosen by ex-Pres. Truman). [See Vol. XIII, p. 266B1]

Tracy Voorhees resigned Feb. 28 as the President's personal representative on Hungarian refugee problems. (He reported that 27,373 had been brought to Camp Kilmer, N.J. and that all but 1,594 of them had been relocated.) [See Vol. XVI, p. 418C2]

Frederick M. Alger Jr.'s resignation as Amb. to Belgium was accepted by Pres. Eisenhower Feb. 28. Alger conceded in Brussels Mar. 1 that he would have liked to remain, at least for the opening in 1958 of the Brussels World Fair, since he had "worked so much to prepare" the U.S.' participation, but he said he was a little embarrassed at the publicity given to Sen. Charles E. Potter's (R., Mich.) protest against his enforced resignation. [See Vol. XIII, p. 161K]

Mr. Eisenhower Mar. 1 accepted Philip K. Crowe's resignation as Amb. to Ceylon (date unspecified) and formally submitted Elbridge Durbrow's nomination as Amb. to Viet Nam.

The White House announced Mar. 1 that Harold E. Stassen's disarmament work would be shifted from the President's office to the State Dept. but that Stassen would remain in charge of the operation and would continue to be a $22,500-a-yr. Special Asst. to the President with Cabinet status. He was to have 2 offices—one in the State Dept., the other in the Executive Office Bldg. He & his staff were to remain on the White House payroll, but he was to report to the State Secy. instead of the President. (It was announced simultaneously that Stassen would head the U.S. delegation to London disarmament talks beginning Mar. 18.) Stassen & the White House had denied any impending shift Feb. 28—although offices for him & his deputy were being set up at the State Dept. [See p. 42F1]

The "Washington Evening Star" reported Feb. 28 that retiring Civil Svc. Comm. Chrmn. Philip Young had sent all department & agency heads Feb. 18 a request from Pres. Eisenhower to submit within 90 days lists of career (civil service) officials who could be replaced by politically-appointed "non-career executives" and to check on whether they needed "additional non-career executives." The Civil Svc. Comm. said the purpose was to carry out Hoover Comm. recommendations for relieving merit service employes "of responsibility for advocacy or defense of policies" and for keeping them out of "political controversies." But Chrmn. Olin D. Johnston (D., S.C.) of the Senate Civil Svc. Com. charged that the Admin. was trying to tear apart the merit system "to satisfy its appetite for patronage jobs." [Vol. XV, p. 83E3]

Other Presidential News. Pres. Eisenhower Feb. 28 opened the American Red Cross' $95 million fund drive with a filmed & recorded radio-TV address calling on Americans to help "neighbors in distress wherever they may be—across the street, across the nation or across the seas." [See p. 52D2] . . . White House Press Secy. James C. Hagerty confirmed Mar. 5 that Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R., Wis.) was the only member of Congress not invited to one of the formal Presidential dinners or receptions of the 1956-57 season. Mr. Eisenhower had dispensed with such functions in 1955-56 because of illness, but he had omitted McCarthy from his 1954-55 invitations. McCarthy said he would have been too busy to attend if invited and added: "I am amused to find them inviting Tito and excluding someone because he dared to fight the communism for which Tito stands." [See pp. 64F-G1, 40B-C2, 14B-D3] . . . Hagerty announced Mar. 4 that the Govt. had bought 2 4-passenger Bell Ranger helicopters for the President & his Secret Service guard. Hagerty said they would be used between the White House lawn & the Military Air Transport Svc. airport 4 miles away to avoid traffic jams when the President traveled. [See Vol. XV, p. 264D-E3]

CONGRESS

Teamster Rackets Probed. Continuing charges that Intl. Bro'hood of Teamsters leaders had sought control of Portland, Ore. rackets, racketeer James B. Elkins told the Senate Select Com. on Labor & Management Practices in Washington Feb. 28 that Frank W. Brewster, chairman of the Western Conf. of Teamsters & an international vice pres. of the union, had taken $10,000 "or more" from Stanley G. Terry to let Terry operate rival pinball machines in Portland after Brewster's own combine had set up a pinball monopoly.

Elkins explained that the monopoly was created when his brother Fred, alleged Brewster agent Joseph Patrick McLaughlin & pinball operator Budge Wright formed the Acme Amusement Co. in Jan. 1955 with James Elkins as a "silent partner." Teamsters members delivered and serviced Acme machines. Establishments that used competing machines were picketed, and union truck drivers refused to deliver merchandise to them, Elkins said. Terry, a former Teamsters member who had been thrown out of the union in 1954 by Teamsters international representative Clyde C. Crosby, an alleged member of the combine, told Elkins (according to Elkins' testimony) that he was readmitted in Mar. 1955 and allowed to peddle his machines after giving Brewster the $10,000. This "blew up" the monopoly, Elkins said.

Terry, who testified Feb. 28 that his annual pinball income was "around $50,000" and might go as high as $100,000 in a "real good year," denied under oath Mar. 1 that he had paid Brewster, that he had seen him or that he had told anybody he had paid him. Terry conceded that a Las Vegas betting commissioner, Hy Goldbaum, had arranged an appointment with Brewster, but he denied having kept it even though he admitted that he had visited Brewster's Seattle office. Terry's & Elkins' testimony was referred to the Justice Dept. for investigation of possible perjury.

Portland café owner Horace A. Crouch testified Feb. 28 that Teamsters members had picketed his café & halted all his deliveries after he had ignored a warning by Frank Malloy (business agent of Teamsters Local 223 currently under indictment on conspiracy & extortion charges) that he remove non-Acme pinball machines. Malloy invoked the 5th Amend. in refusing to answer questions.

Pinball machines had been outlawed in Portland by city ordinance, but enforcement had been stayed by court order pending appeal. Portland City Council member Stanley W. Earl testified Feb. 28 that Crosby had threatened in May 1955 to have the Teamsters oppose him for renomination "if I didn't support licensing pinball." Earl said he had defied the threat and was renominated & reelected.

Howard Morgan, Oregon Public Utilities Comm. and ex-Democratic state chairman, testified Mar. 1 that in Sept. 1956 he had looked into reports that $10,000 was being offered to "reform" the State Liquor Comm. Morgan said Portland beer distributor Manton Spear had confirmed the report and had told him that Brewster & Dave Beck, pres. of the Teamsters Bro'hood, were "the source," that "they want a Teamster official appointed to the commission" so that Oregon could be closed to whiskies of Eastern distillers the union opposed.

Spear, who followed Morgan to the witness chair, said he merely had discussed a "hypothetical" situation with Morgan, but he conceded under questioning that he had told Morgan the Teamsters would make a contribution if Democratic gubernatorial candidate Robert D. Holmes (who later was elected governor) promised to appoint a Teamsters-designated man to the liquor commission.

Morgan had testified earlier that he had told alleged Brewster agent Thomas Maloney to "go to hell" after Maloney gave him "an order" to "make [Democratic State Atty. Gen. Robert Y.] Thornton lay-off that liquor commissioner investigation." Morgan quoted Maloney as saying: "Paul Patterson [the late GOP governor] is our pigeon, and we don't want anybody shooting at him." According to Morgan, Patterson had refused to permit Thornton to make the inquiry.

Elkins testified Mar. 5 that under Teamsters' pressure, Patterson in 1954 had reinstated Thomas J. Sheridan, Asst. Liquor Comm. who had been

Business & Financial Summary

Week Ended Mar. 2

FINANCE:

U.S. Treasury—	This Week	Last Week	Year Ago
Monetary gold stocks	*$22,303	*$22,303	*$21,695
Com'l, ind'l & agri'l loans§	*$30,544	*$30,605	*$30,180
Banks—			
Com'l, ind'l & agri'l loans§	*[a]$30,353	*$30,257	*$26,271
N.Y. bank clearings	$9,700,330,871	$12,735,137,108	$10,536,308,909
England note circulation	*£1,873,368	*£1,859,149	.....
N.Y. Stock Exchange—			
Stock sales (shares)	8,258,837	6,964,484	14,176,570
Stock avgs. (100 stocks)**	197.55	196.90	203.79
Bond sales (par value)	$17,584,500	$13,453,900	$19,631,500
Bond avgs. (30 bonds)**	91.13	91.19	99.28

INDUSTRY:

Auto output (cars & trucks)†	162,738	162,380	157,532
Crude oil (bbls. daily)	[b]7,567,200	7,515,400	7,183,350
Soft-coal output (tons)	[c]9,750,000	9,725,000	10,050,000
Electric output (kwh.)	*[b]11,920	*11,946	*11,277
Carloadings (cars)	[b]626,636	675,966	687,018
	Jan.	**Dec. '56**	**Jan. '56**
Ind'l output §¶	146	147	144
Steel output (tons)	11,008,762	10,837,545	10,828,231

PRICES:	This Week	Last Week	Year Ago
Wheat (bu.)	$2.72¾	$2.72	$2.53½
Corn (bu.)	$1.57⅜	$1.58⅜	$1.53½
Cotton (lb.)	$.3535	$.354	$.366
Steel scrap avg. (ton)	$52.17	$53.33	$47.83
Wholesale food index‡	[d]$6.11	$6.12	$5.95
Weekly whlsl. index (BLS)¶	[d]116.8	116.9	112.1

BUSINESS:

Dept. store sales§¶	[b]100	102	97
Failures (Feb. 21)‡	300	317	230
	Jan.	**Dec. '56**	**Jan. '56**
New incorporations	14,632	10,788	13,363
Forgn. Trade (Census Bur.)—	**Dec. '56**	**Nov. '56**	**Dec. '55**
Imports	*$1,023	*$982.5	*$1,007.9
Exports	*$1,968.5	*$1,515.4	*$1,404.8

* In millions ** N.Y. Herald Tribune † Ward's estimate ‡ Dun & Bradstreet ¶ 1947-49=100 § Fed. Reserve Board [a] Member banks, 94 cities, Feb. 20 [b] Feb. 23 [c] Feb. 16 [d] Feb. 26

U.S. farm income rose 4% in 1956 to a total of $11,836,000,000 as against $11,340,000,000 in 1955, it was reported Mar. 5 by the Agri. Dept., which computed net farm income on the basis of the difference between farmers' sales receipts & production costs. (Under another method used by some non-Agri. Dept. sources, farm income was computed on the basis of the net value of goods produced during the year. By this formula, 1956 farm income totaled $11,568,000,000, or 1% less than the $11,680,000,000 recorded in 1955.) [See p. 7B2] . . . **Private savings** from current income in banks, savings & loan associations, credit unions, Postal Savings, Govt. bonds & life insurance increased by $14 billion (5% of total private income) in the U.S. last year to a total of $249 billion, the Fed. Home Loan Bank Bd. reported Feb. 28. Year-end totals: life insurance reserves $78.4 billion, Govt. savings bonds $50.2 billion, commercial banks $48.6 billion, savings & loan associations $37.302 billion, mutual savings banks $29.938 billion, credit unions $2.9 billion, Postal Savings $1.72 billion. [See Vol. XVI, p. 170F3; XV, 47B2] . . . **U.S. retail sales** totaled $191 billion in 1956 for a 3% gain over 1955, the Commerce Dept. reported Feb. 26. [See Vol. XVI, p. 230F2] . . . **Cigarettes** consumed in the U.S. in 1956 totaled 391.6 billion (2% more than in 1955), **cigars** 6 billion (up 2%), **pipe tobacco** 69.9 million lb. (off 10%), the Internal Revenue Service estimated Feb. 24. [See Vol. XVI, p. 186E3] . . . **Tennessee** Govt. Frank G. Clement signed into law Mar. 5 a state legislative act applying a 2% gross receipts tax to merchants giving trading stamps & raising the privilege tax on trading companies from $900 to $1,800 a year for each office or store they maintained. The law was expected to make it prohibitively expensive for most stores to give trading stamps. [See p. 43B2] . . . **130-carat cut diamond** produced from a 426-carat raw diamond found in South Africa in 1954 was displayed Feb. 27 in New York by Harry Winston, Inc. It was valued at $2 million [See Vol XVI, p. 107B3]

suspended on charges of "accepting gratuities." Elkins said the pressure was applied by the late John J. Sweeney, secy.-treasurer of the Western Conf. of Teamsters & Crosby's predecessor as international organizer. Elkins quoted Sweeney as saying it was time to "test" Patterson "to see whether we have bought a pig in a poke [the Teamsters had supported Patterson for election] or whether he can perform."

Elkins also testified Mar. 5 that Patterson had barred a Liquor Comm. inquiry by Thornton and instead had hired 2 Portland lawyers to "whitewash" the commission under the guise of investigating it. Elkins said that participants in the alleged "whitewash" plan included Sheridan & William L. Langley, indicted Multnomah County district attorney whom Elkins had identified as a member of the Teamster-racket combine.

"Big Helen" Hardy (Mrs. Helen Tolls), under questioning by committee counsel Robert F. Kennedy, testified Mar. 5 to the truth of an affidavit in which she said that she & a partner, "Little Helen" Smalley, had opened a "call house" in a Portland residential area July 5, 1955 on the assurance of Maloney & night club operator Nate Zussman that Langley would "not object." Portland Chief of Police James Purcell Jr. forced her to close after 5 weeks, she said, apparently because "we were operating in a nice neighborhood." When they moved to Portland's warehouse section in Oct. 1955, they were able to operate without trouble but finally closed in Mar. 1956 when scandal disclosures depressed their business, she testified. Miss Hardy denied paying "protection" to anybody but said she had given Zusman 20% of payments from customers he referred to her. Zusman, the next witness, denied taking money from her. [See p. 64D2]

(178 officials of the 11-state Western Conf. of Teamsters met in San Francisco Mar. 2 and voted confidence in Brewster & Crosby. The meeting was called & presided over by Joseph J. Diviny of San Francisco, Teamsters Bro'hood vice pres., who charged that the Senate investigation "is being used by certain employers to try to divert unions from . . . obtaining for our membership the best possible hours, wages & working conditions."

(Labor Secy. James P. Mitchell announced Mar. 4 that he was rejecting AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany's nomination of Dave Beck as a U.S. labor delegate to the Mar. 11-23 meeting of the UN Intl. Labor Org.'s Inland Transport Com. in Hamburg, Germany. Mitchell noted that Beck, in failing to accept the Senate committee's invitation to testify "thus far," had said "as one reason" that he expected to attend the Hamburg meeting.) [See pp. 48G3-49A1]

Pay Law Proposals. Labor Secy. James P. Mitchell proposed at Senate Labor subcommittee hearings Feb. 25 & at House Labor subcommittee hearings Mar. 5 that federal minimum wage coverage be extended to some 2½ million additional workers. He conceded that few would win raises as a result because as much as 90% of them probably earned at least the $1-an-hr. minimum already.

The Admin. plan, which had been kept secret for a year, would apply to about 2 million employes of 2,200 retail stores & to some 500,000 employes of 800 local transit, taxi, hotel, construction, shipping & phone companies employing 100 or more workers each.

Mitchell did not recommend extending overtime pay provisions to them, and he opposed pending Democratic legislation that, he said, would cover 200,000-225,000 firms. The Democratic bills, introduced by Sen. Wayne Morse (Ore.) & Rep. Augustine B. Kelley (Pa.) & indorsed by AFL-CIO spokesmen, would extend coverage to about half the 20 million workers currently exempt. 24 million employes already were covered. [See p. 40G3]

Mortgage Plan. The Eisenhower Admin. submitted to Congress Mar. 2 a proposal to liberalize down-payment terms for FHA mortgages. It urged discretionary authority under

PRICE INDEXES

(1947-49=100)

Consumer (cost-of-living)	Jan.	Dec.'56	Jan.'56
index, all items	118.2	118.0	114.6
Apparel	106.4	107.0	104.1
Food	112.8	112.9	109.2
Housing	123.8	123.5	120.6
Rent	134.2	134.2	131.4
Medical care	135.3	134.7	130.7
Wholesale, all items	116.9	116.3	111.9
Crude materials	97.2	96.7	91.5
Intermediate items	124.9	124.2	120.0
Finished goods	116.7	116.2	111.8
Farm products	89.3	88.9	84.1
Processed foods	104.3	103.1	98.3
Non-farm, non-food items	125.2	124.7	120.4
Apparel	99.7	99.7	99.5
Dollar's purchasing power as measured by—			
Wholesale prices	85.5	86.0	89.4
Consumer prices	84.6	84.7	87.3
Retail food prices	88.7	88.6	91.6

which the FHA could lower such payments to 4% on the first $10,000 of a house's value, 15% on the next $6,000 and 30% on the next $4,000 with the ceiling being $20,000. Current law permitted 5% on the first $9,000 and 25% on the rest up to $20,000; the FHA had been requiring 7% on the first $9,000 and 27% on the rest except for houses costing $9,000 or less, on which only 5% was required. (Treasury Undersecy. W. Randolph Burgess, attacking pending legislation to use the GI life insurance reserve fund for housing loans, told the House Banking Com.'s Housing Subcom. Mar. 4 that he would urge a veto if the bill passed.) [See p. 41B2]

OTHER U.S. NEWS

Missile Court-Martial. Lt. General Thomas F. Hickey, 3d Army commander, ordered Mar. 4 a public general court martial for Col. John C. Nickerson Jr., critic of Pentagon missile policy, on charges of divulging missile data to unauthorized persons.

Nickerson, World War II hero, rocket expert & chief of the Field Coordination Office of the Army Ballistics Missile Agency at Redstone Arsenal, Huntsville, Ala., allegedly had used the data in a memo protesting Defense Secy. Charles E. Wilson's decision to give the Air Force sole jurisdiction in the long- & intermediate-range missile field. He allegedly sent the protest & data to several Congressmen; the Army said copies were found in the possession of Wm. F. Hunt of the Reynolds Metals Co., John A. Baumann of RCA, columnist Drew Pearson & his associate, Jack Anderson, and editor Eric Berghaust of "Missiles & Rockets" magazine.

Wilson & the Army Feb. 27 had issued statements denying that the Army's intermediate-range (1,500-mile) Jupiter ballistics missile project had been canceled. Referring to a Feb. 26 press conference, in which Wilson's remarks had been interpreted as announcing the cancellation, Wilson said the Army's Jupiter & Air Force's rival Thor projects would continue and that eventually the AF would choose one of the 2 missiles to be the only operational one. [See Vol. XVI, p. 397E2-B3]

'Right-to-Work' Laws. A "right-to-work" bill outlawing the union shop in Indiana was passed by the state Legislature Mar. 1. Gov. Harold W. Handley (R.) said he opposed such legislation but would let it become law without his signature. It would take effect in August or September, on promulgation of the Gen. Assembly's 1957 actions, and would make Indiana the 18th state (the first major industrial one) to ban the union shop. In other states with such laws, Democratic Govs. Frank G. Clement of Tennessee & Herschel C. Loveless of Iowa had urged their repeal. A "right-to-work" law had failed in Idaho the previous week when it passed in the House but was defeated in the Senate. (Dr. Reinhold Niebuhr, Protestant theologian & philosophy prof., charged in an article made public Jan. 25 that "the implausibility of . . . 'right-to-work' laws is so obvious that one must come to the conclusion that their proponents are either stupid or dishonest in their pretensions." He insisted that "union security is one of the prerequisites of a viable system of collective bargaining.") [See Vol. XVI, p. 379B-C2]

OBITUARIES

Dr. Helmy Baghat Badawi, 56, chrmn. Egyptian Suez Canal Co. since nationalization in 1956, ex-Commerce & Industry Min.; Mar. 4 in Cairo of heart ailment. [Vol. XVI, p. 249C2]

Jerrold Beim, 47, children's story writer ("The Burro That Had a Name," "Too Many Sisters"); Mar. 2 in Westport, Conn. when car overturned, also killing his adopted son, Seth, 11.

Chang Chia, 67, 19th incarnation of Hutuketu, the "living Buddha" worshipped by millions of Chinese (he was forced to flee mainland in 1949); Mar. 4 in Taipei, Formosa.

William Ayres Aglar Cook, 67, bd. chrmn. Topics Pblshng. Co. ("Drug Topics," "Food Topics"); Mar. 4 in Lake Wales, Fla.

Chosho Goeku, 56, member of Japanese deposed Okinawan royalty, chrmn. Ryukyus U. Fndtn., Bank of Ryukyus; Mar. 5 in Ft. Buckner, Okinawa of stomach cancer.

Dr. Evarts Ambrose Graham, 73, chest surgeon who with Dr. Ernest L. Wynder produced evidence of link between cigarette smoking & lung cancer in 1948-49, made first successful surgical removal of human lung in 1933; Mar. 4 in St. Louis of lung cancer. [See Vol. XVI, p. 368F1]

Rev. John D. Hayes, 69, Chinese-born Presbyterian missionary imprisoned during World War II by Japanese & in 1951-52 by Communist Chinese who forced "spy" confession from him by brainwashing; Mar. 4 in Jakarta, Indonesia in traffic accident.

Dr. Ernst Kris, 56, Viennese-born art expert who became psychoanalyst, organized team of psychological advisers to British Govt. in 1938 who were able to predict enemy military movements after analyzing broadcasts, organizer of Yale U. child study groups; Feb. 27 in N.Y., heart attack.

Maj. Robert Hobart Mayo, 66, English developer in 1938 of pickaback plane (large plane from which smaller one could be launched) later adapted by Germany for V1 buzz-bomb & Japan for Kamikaze; Feb. 26 in London.

Ralph Peters Jr., 69, Corn Exchange Bank & Trust (now Chemical Corn Exchange) pres. 1941-51; Feb. 28 in Glen Cove, N. Y.

Harriet Sartain, artist, dean of Moore Inst. of Art, Science & Industry 1932-46; Mar. 4 in Philadelphia.

Thomas Lewis Smith, 79, Standard Brands, Inc. pres. 1937-41; Mar. 5 in Summit, N. J.

Harry E. Soreff, 70, inventor of laminated padlock, founder of Master Lock Co.; Mar. 1 in Phoenix, Ariz.

Harold Elstner Talbott, 68, USAF Secy. 1953-55 who resigned after Senate Permanent Investigations Subcom. discovered he had recommended services of firm in which he held interest; financier & aviation industry exec.; Mar. 2 in Palm Beach, Fla. of stroke. [See Vol. XVI, p. 44D2]

Robert Taylor, 56, Negro chrmn. of Chicago Housing Auth. 1939-50 who helped to provide 50,000 Negro families with public housing, member Hoover Conf. on Large-Scale Housing; Mar. 1, Chicago (heart ailment).

Dr. James Peter Warbasse, 90, surgeon who became world leader in cooperative movement, pres. Cooperative League of the U.S. 1916-41, socialized medicine advocate; Feb. 22 in Woods Hole, Mass.

Wilhelm Weinberg, 70, Dutch-born collector of works of French impressionist painters & Van Gogh, ex-banker & philanthropist who escaped from Nazis although his wife & 3 children died in concentration camps; Feb. 13 in White Plains, N. Y.

Sir Gerald Woods Wollaston, 82, British heraldry expert, Garter Principal King of Arms 1930-44, arbiter of court ceremonial; Mar. 4, London.

SPORTS

Winners

Golf: Jimmy Demaret, 45, of Kiamesha Lake, N.Y. won the $15,000 Baton Rouge (La.) open Mar. 3, for $2,000. Mickey Wright of San Diego, Calif. won the $5,000 Jacksonville (Fla.) women's open Mar. 4, for $900. Bob Rosburg of San Francisco won the Mexican Natl. Open in Mexico City Mar. 3. [See p. 68C1] . . . **Horse racing:** Mr. & Mrs. Herb Armstrong's Sir William, Henry Moreno up, won the $143,000 Santa Anita Derby in Arcadia, Calif. Mar. 2, for $95,000. Wheatley Stable's Bold Ruler, Eddie Arcaro up, won the $131,400 Flamingo Stakes at Hialeah (Miami) Mar. 2, for $94,200. Mrs. E. E. Bankhead's Jabneh, Willie Hartack up, won the $106,350 Hialeah Turf Handicap Mar. 4, for $78,450. Happy Hill Farm's Kingmaker, Sam Boulmetis up, won the $60,600 New Orleans Handicap at Fairgrounds (New Orleans) Mar. 2, for $42,000. [See p. 68C1] . . . **Ice hockey:** Sweden won the world & European titles in a tournament in Moscow ending Mar. 5. (Entries of teams from the U.S., Canada & West European nations were withdrawn in protest against Soviet suppression of the Hungarian revolution.) [See Vol. XVI, p. 48A1] . . . **Ice skating:** Carol Heiss, 17, of Ozone Park, N.Y. won women's singles Feb. 28, Dave Jenkins, 20, of Colorado Springs, Colo. won men's singles Mar. 2, and Jane Markham, 18, & Courtney Jones, 23, of London won the dance pair event Mar. 2 in the world figure skating championships in Colorado Springs. [See p. 52F1] . . . **Track & field:** Villanova won the team title, Ron Delaney of Villanova the 1,000-yd. & 2-mi. runs in the IC4A indoor championships in New York Mar. 2 [see p. 68F1]. Indiana won the Western (Big 10) indoor team title in Columbus, O., and Kansas the Big 7 Conf.

indoor team title in Kansas City Mar. 2. . . . **Skiing:** Tom Corcoran, 21, of Harvard won men's slalom, combined events & the Pfeifer Trophy (for best individual performance), Toni Sailer of Austria the men's downhill title, Sally Deaver of Stowe, Vt. the women's slalom, Linda Meyers of Mammoth Mt., Calif. the women's downhill race, and Madi Springer-Miller of Stowe, Vt. the women's combined events in the natl. championships at Aspen, Colo. Mar. 2-3 [see Vol. XVI, p. 124C2]. Sven Johansson, 34, of Anchorage, Alaska won the 15-km. natl. cross-country race at East Burke, Vt. Mar. 2 [see Vol. XVI, p. 116G1]. Ansten Samuelstuen, 27, of Boulder, Colo. won the natl. jumping championship meet at Berlin, N.H. Mar. 2-3. [See Vol. XVI, p. 32D2]

●

Johnny Longden, 47, a jockey since 1927, rode the 5,000th winner of his career Feb. 28 at Santa Anita (Arcadia, Calif.). [See p. 68F2; Vol. XVI, 296G1] . . . **Bill Sarni,** 29, N.Y. Giant catcher, was revealed Feb. 27 in Phoenix, Ariz. to have suffered a mild heart attack Feb. 25 during a spring training session. The Giants announced that he would retire as a player and become a coach. [See p. 68C2; Vol. XVI, 204E2] . . . **Saul Silberman,** pres. of Tropical Park racetrack, denied in testimony before the Fla. Racing Comm. in Miami Feb. 27 that he knowingly had violated state racing regulations & laws. He had been charged during hearings begun Feb. 25 with associating with bookmakers & criminals, making bets on races illegally on credit, and permitting misuse of Tropical Park telephones to give out racing information. [See Vol. XIII, p. 380F2] . . . **Jackson (Miss.) State College** (Negro), Midwest Athletic Conf. basketball champion, withdrew from NCAA natl. championship competition by orders of the Mississippi state college board Mar. 5 to avoid its playing against white teams. [See Vol. XVI, p. 440B1]

MISCELLANEOUS

Accidents. 17 crewmen aboard a Japanese fishing boat were lost when it sank off the northern Kurile Is., it was reported Mar. 4 in Kushiro, Japan. . . . 17 persons, including 2 USAF men, died Mar. 4 when a Japanese cargo plane crashed into a bay near Miho airfield in Tottori prefecture, Japan. . . . 15 RAF men & 6 RAF police dogs were killed when their disabled 4-engine Beverly transport plane crashed into a row of homes Mar. 5 in Drayton, Eng. 2 civilians were killed in houses hit by the plane. . . . The body of Mary Jane Barker, 4, was discovered Mar. 3 in the closet of an unoccupied house in Bellmawr, N.J. The child, missing since Feb. 25, apparently had shut herself in the closet & starved.

Crime. Stephen A. Nash, 33, self-styled killer of 11 persons, was found guilty Feb. 27 in Los Angeles of first degree murder in the knife slayings of Larry Rice, 10, of Santa Monica & Donald Berg, 26, of Long Beach. His conviction without recommendation of mercy made the death penalty mandatory. . . . Ex-convicts Arthur Culombe, 33, of Hartford, Conn. & Joseph Taborsky, 33, of Brooklyn were arraigned Feb. 28 in Hartford for the robbery & "Chinese execution" slayings of 6 persons in Connecticut between Dec. 15, 1956 & Feb. 10. Arrested Feb. 23, the pair admitted killing Mr. & Mrs. Bernard J. Seyer of Meriden, Edward J. Kurpiewski & Daniel Janowski of New Britain, Samuel H. Cohen of East Hartford & John M. Rosenthal of Hartford by shooting them in the back of the head while they knelt. Taborsky also confessed to killing a W. Hartford package store clerk, Louis Wolfson, in 1951. . . . Juvenile delinquent William Monks, 15, confessed Feb. 27 in Paterson, N. J. that he had bludgeoned Giovanna Giambra, 25, to death Nov. 12, 1956 in a purse-snatching attempt. He also admitted a similar assault Feb. 24, 1956 on Naomi Weiss of New York. . . . Ex-convict Richard Marx, 22, of Flushing, N.Y. was reported by police Feb. 24 to have confessed to the holdup slayings of Charles Krauss, 55, Richmond Hill (N.Y.) cabdriver, Feb. 19 & Leonard M. Brown, 28, Flushing variety store mgr., Feb. 23. . . . Tulane U. medical student August Joseph During, 27, was killed Mar. 5 at a New Orleans Mardi Gras festival in an unprovoked attack by Joseph O. Jenkins, 25, who fired 2 shots from an automatic pistol at him. . . . Edward (Bennie) Bedwell, who was freed Mar. 4 in Chicago of murder charges in the Grimes case [see p. 36F1], was rearrested the same day on a fugitive warrant charging him with the rape of a 13-yr.-old Florida girl last year. . . . Polish refugee Nelda Bogart (Nella Bagacki), 32, was acquitted Mar. 4 by a jury in New York of Mann Act charges. An admitted call girl, Miss Bogart denied that she ever had "caused" 2 prostitutes to go from New York to Newark for the purposes of entertaining Gen. Electric Supply Co. customers. . . . Sing Kee, 62, NYC Chinese businessman, was sentenced Mar. 5 in New York to 2½ yrs. in jail & fined $6,000 for conspiracy to obtain fraudulent passports for alien Chinese. [See p. 60D2]

Married: Actress Linda (Monetta Eloyse) Darnell, 33, to airline pilot Merle Roy Robertson, 39; Mar. 3 in Riverside, Calif. (her 3d) . . . Author James Jones, 35, to actress Gloria Patricia Mosolino, 29; Feb. 27 in Port-au-Prince, Haiti. . . . Jolie Gabor, 54, mother of actresses Zsa Zsa, Eva & Magda Gabor, to Hungarian refugee Odon Szigethy, 44; Mar. 3 in New York (her 3d, his 2d).

Divorced: Actress Judy Holliday, 34, from clarinetist David Oppenheim, 35; Mar. 1 in Juarez, Mexico. [See Vol. XVI, p. 370G3] . . . Singer Harry (Harold George) Belafonte Jr., 30, by psychologist Frances Marguerite Byrd Belafonte, 28; Feb. 28 in Las Vegas. . . . Songwriter Frank Loesser, 46, by theatrical producer Mary Alice Loesser, 41; Mar. 4 in Santa Monica, Calif. [See Vol. XVI, p. 155F3]

Birthdays: Pope Pius XII was 81 Mar. 2. [See p. 67E1]

LEADING FEBRUARY FILMS

New York Releases

Battle Hymn. Rock Hudson as Dean Hess, Ohio minister who reenlists in USAF to train ROK pilots during Korean War. Screenplay by Charles Grayson & Vincent B. Evans. Directed by Douglas Sirk. Produced by Ross Hunter in Technicolor for Universal-Intl. With Dan Duryea, Anna Kashfi, Don Defore, Martha Hyer, Carl Benton Reid. Feb. 15.

Full of Life. Judy Holliday as pregnant wife of writer whose volatile father tries to repair their home & spiritual lives. Screenplay by John Fante. Directed by Richard Quine. Produced by Fred Kohlmar for Columbia. With Richard Conte, Salvatore Baccaloni, Esther Minciotti, Joe De Santis, Feb. 12.

Mister Cory. Boy from wrong side of tracks makes good as gambler, finally wins girl. Screenplay by Blake Edwards based on Leo Rosten's book. Produced by Robt. Arthur in Eastman Color for Universal-Intl. With Tony Curtis, Martha Hyer, Charles Bickford, Kathryn Grant, Henry Daniell, Russ Morgan. Feb. 22.

The Iron Petticoat. Katharine Hepburn as comic Russian aviatrix whose communism fades with visit to Western world. Screenplay based on story by Harry Saltzman. Directed by Ralph Thomas. Produced by Betty E. Box in Technicolor for MGM. With Bob Hope, Noelle Middleton, James Robertson Justice, Robt. Helpmann, David Kossoff. Feb. 1.

Oh, Men! Oh, Women! David Niven as psychoanalyst who discovers one of his male complainants was well-acquainted with analyst's fiancée. Screenplay written, directed & produced by Nunnally Johnson. Based on Edward Chodorov's play. Presented in De Luxe Color by 20th Century Fox. With Dan Dailey, Ginger Rogers, Barbara Rush, Tony Randall. Feb. 21.

The Spirit of St. Louis. James Stewart portrays Charles Lindbergh in early life, culminating in flight to Paris. Screenplay by Billy Wilder & Wendell Mayes based on Lindbergh's book. Directed by Wilder. Produced by Leland Hayward in Warner Color for Warner Bros. With Murray Hamilton, Marc Connelly, Patricia Smith, Bartlett Robinson. Feb. 21.

NEW YORK THEATRE

Opened

Holiday for Lovers. Ronald Alexander's comedy about American family's adventures on European jaunt. Staged & presented by Shepard Traube. With Don Ameche, Carmen Mathews, Sandra Church, Audrey Christie, George Mathews. Feb. 14 at Longacre. (2-0-5)§

Jean-Louis Barrault—Madeleine Renaud Repertory Co.'s presentations in French opened Jan. 30 for limited engagement at Winter Garden with production of **Christophe Colomb** [see p. 51E2]. Company, under auspices of Sol Hurok & French Govt. presented: (Feb. 4) **Volpone,** Ben Jonson's satire on greed & mendacity, adapted by Jules Romain & Stefan Zweig, with music by Georges Auric; (Feb. 7) **Le Misanthrope,** Moliere's comedy of manners; (Feb. 11) Armand Salacrou's **Les Nuits de la Colere,** drama about wartime resistance fighters, & Georges Feydeau's domestic comedy **Feu la Mere de Madame;** (Feb. 13) Jean Giraudoux's **Intermezzo,** modern ghost story dealing with faith & disbelief; (Feb. 18) Lope de Vega's comedy **Le Chien du Jardinier,** about countess who loves commoner but is too proud to marry him, & **Les Adieux,** mimed & spoken performances by entire company. All productions were staged by Barrault & featured Barrault, his wife, Madeleine Renaud, & Jean Desailly, Pierre Bertin, Jean-Pierre Granval, Natalie Nerval, Simone Valere. Company ended its run Feb. 23.

The Taming of the Shrew. Shakespeare's comedy of girl who thought she hated men. Staged by Norman Lloyd. Revival for limited run by Amer. Shakespeare Festival Theatre. With Nina Foch, Mike Kellin, Pernell Roberts, Philip Bourneuf, Barbara Lloyd, Morris Carnovsky. Feb. 20 at Phoenix. (4-1-1)§

The Tunnel of Love. Comedy by Peter De Vries & Joseph Fields in which young exurbanite couple try to adopt baby. Staged by Fields. Presented by Theater Guild. With Tom Ewell, Nancy Olson, Darren McGavin, Elisabeth Fraser, Sylvian Danell, Elizabeth Wilson. Feb. 13 at Royale. (2-0-5)§

Closed

Mr. Wonderful Feb. 23 (396 performances)

§First figure—favorable reviews in major NYC dailies; 2d figure—mixed reviews; 3d figure—unfavorable reviews.